

ner, who commanded them, that they entirely deceived Bragg as to the plans of General Rosecrans until the latter had crossed Lookout Mountain.

This was going on General Rosecrans drew in his lines and began moving up on the line of communications, pushing General McRae on Sommerville, Ga.; Thomas upon Lafayette, by way of Trenton, Ga., while he left rugged, the Tennessee river, and on the 6th of September appeared at Point Lookout, four miles from Chattanooga, where the enemy was encountered in several unimportant skirmishes, no disposition existing on our part to drive the enemy from Chattanooga. The left now also became whitening column, while the right and centre advanced across and down the great barrier to the army—the range of Lookout Mountain—intending to push into Lafayette and Sommerville, and thence to Resaca and Ringgold, and, by thus getting in Bragg's rear, to prevent his retreat and exact the expected reinforcements from reaching him.

Bragg was now no longer blinded as to our plan and intentions. It was all important that Chattanooga should be held. It was one of the most vital points to be considered. But he needed reinforcements to do this. He asked for them, and they were sent to him from Lee and Johnston, but at such a late hour that it was feared they would not reach him. On the 8th Rosecrans' right and centre were near Sommerville and Lafayette. In a day more they would be in his rear, and the junction between Bragg and his reinforcements would thus be prevented. To avoid this—to effect this junction—to prevent being besieged in Chattanooga, Bragg evacuated that place on the 10th and retired to Lafayette, to form a junction with Longstreet. On the 9th Rosecrans took possession of Chattanooga, and, establishing headquarters there, began immediately to recall his troops, determined to prepare the point for defense against the heavy rebel forces concentrating against him.

On the 11th of September, while Rosecrans' entire army was lying southwest of Chattanooga, with only the Lookout Mountain between him and Bragg's communications, and with Burnside at Kingston, Tenn., he received a message from General Halleck in which he suggested that a junction with Burnside ought to be formed. He did not order it. General Rosecrans, in reply, explained to General Halleck that there were great difficulties in the way of making this junction by movements on his part, requiring nothing less than the abandonment of the campaign against Chattanooga, which promised the immediate possession of that place, and suggesting that Burnside could easily reach him by way of the Tennessee valley, crossing the river at a point but a few miles below Chattanooga, the two armies remaining in supporting distance of each other during the movements. But General Halleck declined to order the movements; limiting himself to suggesting it, being contrary to the usual habit of the general-in-chief of the Army to commit himself by any positive order. The junction was consequently postponed. Chattanooga was occupied by Rosecrans' left on the 9th, and Rosecrans' campaign, according to his plan, was ended.

But not so with the General-in-Chief. Orders were sent to Rosecrans by telegraph; and by a special messenger (the Assistant Secretary of War, Dana) to push after Bragg and drive him into Atlanta. The authorities at Washington seemed to be totally unaware of the fact, that notorious in Rosecrans' army, that Longstreet, Buckner, Maury and the Georgia "State" troops were reinforcing Bragg. All these representations were vain. The army pushed on, and the result is now known. Had General Rosecrans been allowed to pursue his own plan, our army, intact, would have had Chattanooga, fortified and provisioned in such a way as to laugh a siege to scorn. Now his army is not intact but he holds Chattanooga, and with the two groups that the obdurate man has hitherto displayed at Corinth and Stone river.

ROSECRANS' IMPERFECT POSITION.
It must not be supposed from anything I have said that Rosecrans is in any danger at Chattanooga. He has not his former army; but he is, as it stands, in an impregnable position in the city. I send you a map of Chattanooga with this, showing, perhaps, better than I can explain in any other style, the strength of his position. The approaches to Chattanooga are through two valleys—those of Chattanooga and Clio creek. Near the city, in fact almost within it, there is a range of hills enclosing it and commanding the valley for miles. Upon those hills the rebels had made strong defensive works, not many in number, as if they thought a few would be sufficient for the purpose of deterring these approaches. General Rosecrans is now building a line of works connecting these isolated batteries, and within a few hours have a line of works around the city which will defy the unequal strength of Bragg and Longstreet. The black lines indicate the old works of Bragg, and the open lines the general outline of the new pits and batteries now being erected by Rosecrans.

Bragg will find it an utter-impossibility to dislodge Rosecrans from this position by direct assault. He can only do this with his cavalry upon our communications; for General Mitchell will keep him occupied, though he may hope to inflict something by his partisan friends in Tennessee. Any campaign which can result in dislodging Rosecrans must be made in force against his communications; and it is the authorities at Washington will move on Mobile and Richmond. Bragg will soon be short of his strength and unable to effect any such campaign. The true policy of the government should be to weaken Bragg by advances or other vital parts of the confederacy, and give Rosecrans time to breathe by attracting the attention of the world to other parts of his body. An attack upon his strongholds at Mobile, would be very effective.

SARATOGA'S MASSACRE.
The man who writes the truth of this battle—and I have endeavored in the account you tell only the truth, but, at the same time, the whole truth—will have many demands for recompence. The general in chief, however, will not be able to meet them. Accordingly, a few evenings since, they proceeded to his residence, on Franklin street, in this city, and demanded him with a kind of impudence. Requiring the general to furnish me with a detailed account of his conduct, and the general outline of the operations and batteries now being erected by Rosecrans.

Bragg will find it an utter-impossibility to dislodge Rosecrans from this position by direct assault. He can only do this with his cavalry upon our communications;

for General Mitchell will keep him occupied, though he may hope to inflict something by his partisan friends in Tennessee. Any campaign which can result in dislodging Rosecrans must be made in force against his communications; and it is the authorities at Washington will move on Mobile and Richmond. Bragg will soon be short of his strength and unable to effect any such campaign.

The true policy of the government should be to weaken Bragg by advances or other vital parts of the confederacy, and give Rosecrans time to breathe by attracting the attention of the world to other parts of his body. An attack upon his strongholds at Mobile, would be very effective.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Telegrams from Washington.

Washington, Sept. 28, 1863.

The latest advices from General Rosecrans, A. M. yesterday afternoon, state that the enemy has made no attack since the 21st inst., and General Rosecrans is not now in any way near being attacked.

Quartermaster General Meigs arrived at Rosecrans' headquarters on Saturday, and upon invitation came to the position of the army. He declares that it cannot be taken short of a regular siege, which Pragg does not seem to be attempting.

Various rumors of various disasters to the Union armies in Georgia and Tennessee are about here to stay, but nothing definite with regard to them can be ascertained. Until such news has been received, it is kept a secret from the most diligent news seekers.

Telegrams from Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28, 1863.

The correspondent of the Commercial gives a less gloomy account of the battles in Georgia than that by other correspondents.

He states that our gunnery and supplies are greatly exaggerated; that all our divisions fought well; that our army was drawn up, around Rossville on Monday in good order, awaiting an attack, but that the enemy did not come to offer battle, we fell back and took up a strong position around Chattanooga; that our soldiers are

in good spirits, and that there is no lack of guns, ammunition and provisions.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Nashville.

Nashville, Sept. 28, 1863.

The trains from the front are bringing in wounded men and rebel prisoners. Up to date about one thousand three hundred rebels have arrived here. Among them are Colonel J. J. Scales, Thirtieth Mississippi regiment; Major J. C. Davis, Seventeenth Tennessee, and Major W. D. Floyd, of McNair's brigade, together with five captains and eighteen lieutenants. Among the captains is R. B. Sayre, chief engineer of Polk's corps.

Over 5,000 wounded have reached here since Wednesday. The churches and halls vacated some weeks ago by our sick and wounded are again taken for the same purpose.

Communication by telegraph has not yet been opened with Chattanooga. Quarantine is very numerous near Chattanooga.

Major Fittinghoff of the Fourteenth Michigan arrived here to-night, with thirty-eight prisoners, among them one captain and two lieutenants of Wheeler's staff. He reports all quiet in front. Our forces were still fortifying.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1863.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

ADMIRAL LISOVSKI, ETC.